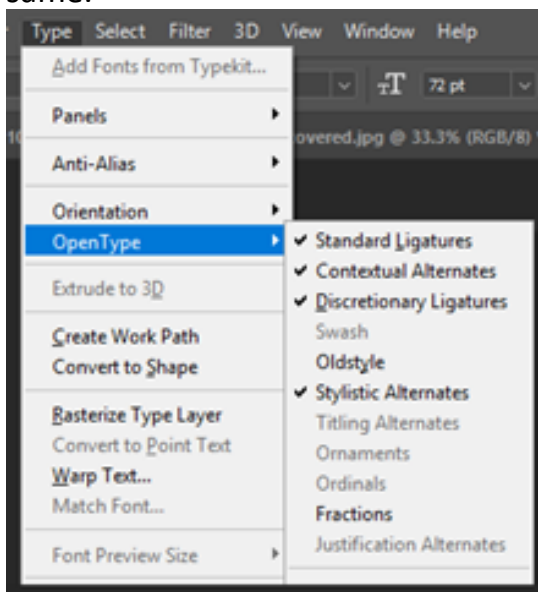# Banu Font Instructions

Click here to see a comprehensive pdf on Banu language

Adjust your program settings

Adobe Illustrator and **InDesign** need the Adobe word-ready composer to display the font correctly. Both programs will not likely need to be otherwise adjusted. They should render the font correctly out of the box.

Adobe Photoshop will need to be adjusted in order to render the font correctly.
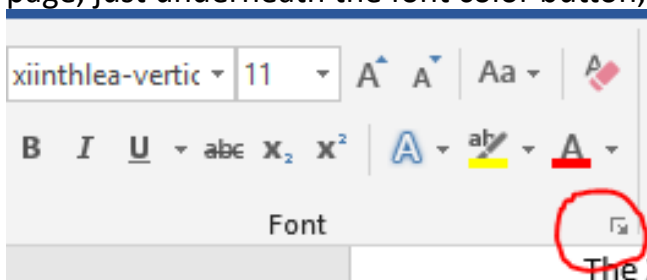
1. Select the **banu** font from the list of fonts after you create your text box.
2. Click on the **Type** menu and select **OpenType**. Make sure **Standard Ligatures**, **Contextual Alternates**, **Discretionary Ligatures**, and **Stylistic Alternates** all have a checkmark by them. If any checkmarks are missing, click to add them. If you can't select them, choose another OpenType font, add the checkmark, and then re-select **banu**. Your settings will be the same.

3. Click in the textbox and you are good to type! **Orientation of Banu text is centered, left to right.**

MS Word will need to be adjusted in order to render the font correctly.

1. Turn off auto-capitalization.
   a. Click **File** -> **Options** -> **Proofing** -> **AutoCorrect Options**
   b. **Untick** the **Capitalize first letter of sentences** box.
   c. Click **OK**
2. Select **banu** as your font. Click the bottom-right corner of the font menu at the top of the page, just underneath the font color button, to open the **Font** box.

3. Click the **Advanced** tab and:

a. Tick the **Kerning for fonts** box
b. Type **1** in the box to the left of **Points and above**
c. Set **Ligatures** to **All**
d. Tick the **Use Contextual Alternates** box
e. **Save your settings.**
4. You are good to type! **Orientation of Banu text is centered, left to right.**

How to Type with the Banu font

The banu font uses default banu characters (you can find a rundown of them in *Smoother Sailing in the Protectorate: A Rust Society Guide to Interacting with the Banu*).

When you type with the above settings, the font will automatically collapse the syllables into each other to create the correct glyph.

example sentence:

.$7&d6.4 deto nyenganyo tielo tælno

ᬓᬩᬩᬳ ᬔᬓ ᬓᬓᬓ ᬓᬨᬓ ᬔᬓ

(ǽ) á ú í é ó produces irregular stress marks.

They are used to create stress overriding the vowel sonority hierarchy

æ is in parentheses as it is uncommon to stress it, since it already has the highest stress of all the vowels.

ø is the muted o and is used to write non-Banu words or names where two consonants follow each other.

example:

uSø*l*óanø Tsiano.

ᬓᬓᬓᬓ ᬓᬓ

Thloan is Xi'an.

Punctuation

At the start and on the end of each sentence .. ¿? ¡! have to be used to create the proper punctuation.

examples:

• .normal.
• ¿question?
• ¡exclamation!

7¿ and 7? create a special variant of the question mark.

other used characters are:

• , comma
• - hyphen
• () parentheses
• (space).(space) creates an orphaned decimal point glyph.

Single consonants

7 followed by a consonant writes the single form of a consonant.

This is never used in normal sentences and is mostly used in learning materials to show the bare consonant forms.

Number writing system

- 0-9 are normal numbers and can be typed directly
- 10 - 20, 100 - 900, 1000 - 9000 = &(the number as numbers e.g. &300 for the 300 glyph)
- 10000 <in steps count of zeroes> 1000000000 = &(the number as numbers e.g. &10000 for the 10000 glyph)
- Alternative to the line above: 10 100 1000 … 1000000000 = &d(the number of zeroes e.g. &d5 for one hundred thousand glyph, &d9 for one billion glyph)

number examples:

$7&1000000.4

$7&d6.4

Both are the same for: (currency glyph) 7.4 million

some more examples:

&7000&200&306 = 7,236 /

&80007 = 8,007 /

3&d4 = 30,000 /

6&d58&d46 = 680,006 /

$$ = esusu ligature (two esu combined)

This is used to express bribe money.